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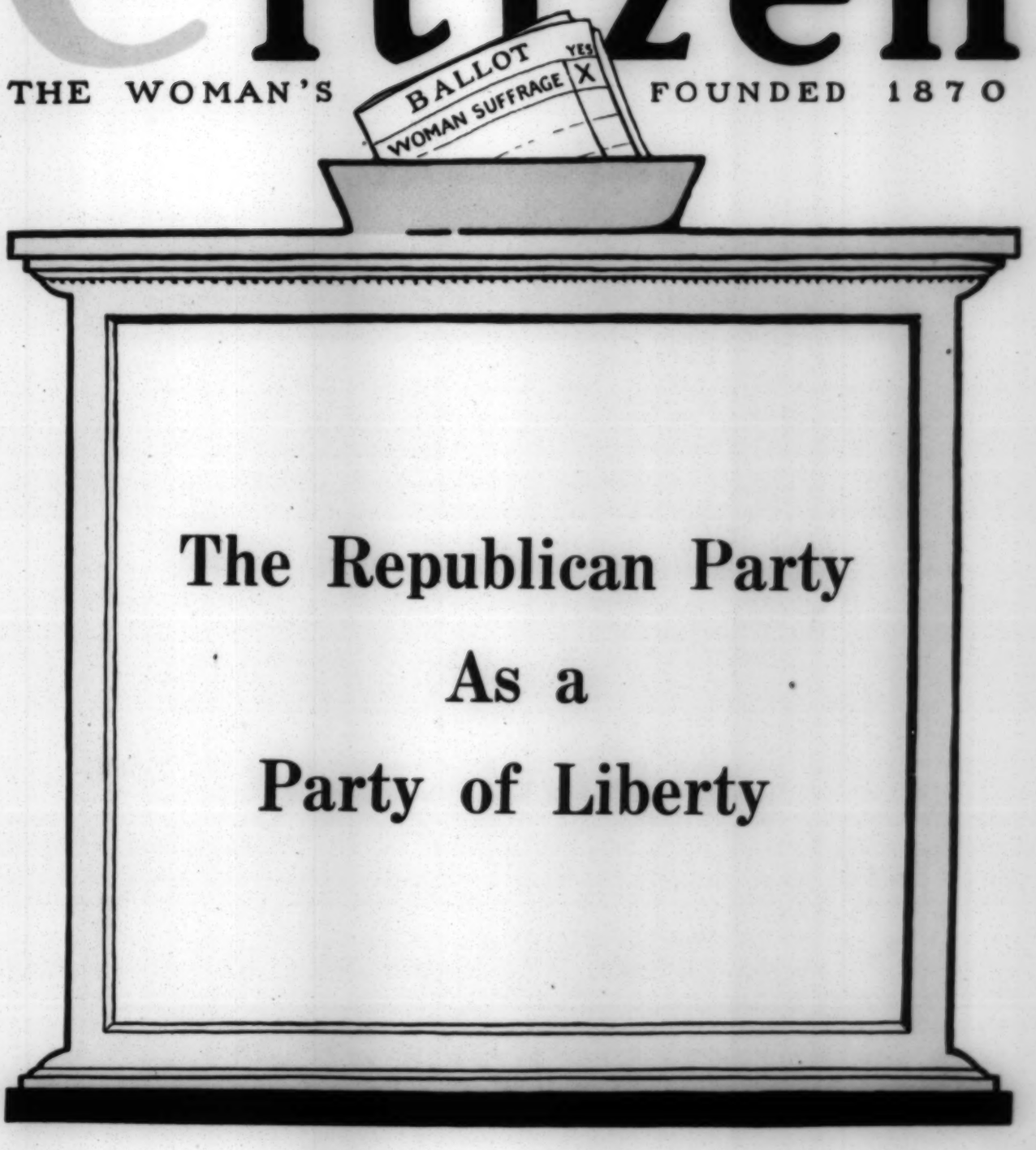
August 10, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III AUGUST 10, 1918 NO. 11

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

THE tremendous power of the ballot as a weapon for good when used with intelligence was never more forcefully demonstrated than it was recently in Texas, when the women participated in their first statewide primary election. Those candidates supported by the women were nominated, and no candidate received their support unless he could score 100 per cent under the loyalty and suffrage tests.

Women in great numbers in the unenfranchised states are looking forward with great expectations to the time when the Senate will make possible their early participation in government. Men the country over are seeing with President Wilson that suffrage is an essential part of this world war for democracy. After all, suffrage is just a matter of education, and there is no better text-book at hand than the *Woman Citizen*, which cannot fail to convince those who have not closed their minds to progress. We have said before and shall say again that a constant reader of the *Citizen* is a well-trained recruit for the final battle.

"It would be impossible to keep up with the times—now so rapid—without the *Woman Citizen*," writes Rev. S. E. Eastman, D.D., of Elmira, New York. That has been our honest conviction right along and we are glad to have our beliefs borne out by one so discriminating.

Mrs. J. M. Ransen of Tullahoma, Tennessee, writes us: "The BEST WOMAN'S PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES." (The capitals are hers.) "I should not want to live without it, for I feel in no other way could I be anything but a back number suffragist." Again our belief in the *Citizen* as a medium of information is confirmed by Mrs. Thomas Colby Balaam of Nauvoo, Illinois: "The magazine is the best I have ever known and keeps all suffragists so well posted."

"Courageous, persistent, intelligent and patriotic," is the way Mrs. Ernest Bambach described our "fight for equal suffrage." And all these things it will continue to be until we reach the great goal—political freedom for all women. One of the best ways in which to bring about an early solution of this half century or more of struggle is to enroll men and women everywhere under the banner of the *Citizen*.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

"Your last number (July 27th) is the 'best ever.' Send me the worth of the enclosed in copies that I may distribute them."

WALTER CLARK, *Chief Justice*
Supreme Court, North Carolina.

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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

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To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

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To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

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To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

July 27th	*August 3rd*
1. South Dakota	1. South Dakota
2. Georgia	2. Georgia
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Iowa	4. Iowa
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. New York	9. New York
10. Massachusetts	10. Massachusetts
11. Ohio	11. Virginia
12. Virginia	12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri	14. Missouri
15. Alabama	15. Alabama
16. Texas	16. Texas
17. Maryland	17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania	18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine	19. Maine
20. Louisiana	20. Louisiana
21. Connecticut	21. West Virginia
22. West Virginia	22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina, Kentucky	23. South Carolina, Kentucky
24. Tennessee, Arkansas	24. Tennessee, Arkansas
25. Washington, D. C.	25. Washington
26. North Dakota	26. North Dakota
27. Rhode Island, Mississippi	27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
28. Nebraska	28. Nebraska
29. Washington	29. Washington
30. North Carolina, Kansas	30. North Carolina, Kansas
31. Vermont	31. Vermont

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 10, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Essential in the Conduct of the War

WHEN America first went into the war to fight for democracy for European men there were those who said that the suffragists should furl their banners and wait till the war was over to resume the struggle to secure democracy for American women.

They said that the right of self-government for which American women had been so long fighting had no kinship with the right of self-government for which European men were fighting.

They said that it was not patriotic for American women to think or care about the right of self-government in America when America was thinking so much and caring so much about the right of self-government in Europe.

They said that woman suffrage was not a war problem, that it had nothing whatever to do with the successful conduct of the war, and that it was harsh and selfish for women to insist upon it while the vast problems of the war pressed for consideration.

MEANTIME an authoritative voice had begun speaking for America on the subject of war. It interpreted and clarified. It made men know and remember what the war was for, as nobody and nothing else had done. Europe fell easily into the habit of listening when it spoke and of valuing the content. "President Wilson's War Aims," "Wilson's ideals," "the Wilsonian democracy"—the words became catch phrases all over Europe. America was justified in her own eyes and American gathered around the President with moral support and confidence without regard to party. Able men, national legislators in particular, took pleasure in boasting that since unity was vastly desirable and since the President's ability to see into and through a matter to its answer was so marked, they were ready to defer to his judgment and be guided by his conclusions. They were pleased to put the matter as a mark of their patriotism. On measure after measure pertaining to the safe conduct of the war, the President's judgment and conclusions have been accepted as final. Individual dissent has ironed itself smooth in order to meet him, securer in him than in itself. As a converter of the dissonants he has had no equal.

YET national legislators, who have supported him staunchly on other issues because he was the country's war leader and their allegiance to country was involved in their allegiance to his leadership, have pointed out that he has never officially taken his stand for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a war measure, and that they were obligated to his support only on such measures as he considered essential for winning the war.

Now comes the President with a statement, unofficial, to be sure, but unequivocal, as to his view of the essential need of passing the Federal Amendment in order to win the war.

Writing to the President late in June, Senator Shields, of Tennessee, pointed out that if he could be persuaded that the adoption of the suffrage resolution would contribute to the successful prosecution of the war he would unhesitatingly vote for it, but that he was not so persuaded. These were plain words, but the President's reply was plainer still. In his view "the passage of the amendment *at this time* is an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy." America's action upon this amendment, will, in the President's belief, "have an important and immediate influence upon the whole atmosphere and morale of the nations engaged in the war, and every day I am coming to see how supremely important that side of the thing is. We can win if we have the will to win."

WHEN it comes to a question of choice between the President's judgment and the judgment of the individual Senator as to what are the essential elements of winning the war, it is to be remembered that America chose long before the President included the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment among the essentials. It has come to the pass that it is exceedingly difficult for the American people in this supreme war crisis to brook having one of the essential elements of success deflected and defeated by men who have pledged themselves to the President's support in winning the war. How much longer will the obstructionists in the United States Senate be allowed to block the passage of the amendment? And by what name does America know those who fortify themselves against the elements essential to the successful termination of the war?

Republican Achievement

FOR two generations, with short interruptions, the Republican Party in capacity, conscience and courage has been translating the dependable, popular sentiment of the republic into governmental policy. The Republican Party was born as a party of liberty. It came into existence, because of the need of the plain people that farmers and men working in industrial centers might have a means of political protest against the aristocracy behind slavery.

From the fact that since the date of the Civil War to 1901, eight out of ten Presidents elected by the people were Republicans, and since that date two out of four have been Republicans, it may be deduced that the Republican Party which has elected ten out of fourteen Presidents since the Civil War deserves the title of "The Party Which Best Serves the People." In the long run people get pretty nearly what they want.

The fundamental difference between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party is: first, that the Democratic Party has been the historic party of States Rights and of Free Trade.

THE Republican Party has always been the party of a strong, vigorous union. It has ever put the United States before individual States. It has been the party standing for a protective tariff. Subsistence is a first requisite of existence, and we have the higher American standard of living because of the Republican protective policy which made of Americans the best paid workmen in all the world.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the protective policy which made us industrially and commercially eminent is necessary to preserve that eminence. A protective and productive tariff which prospers America first is the kind of policy this country needs and wants. It is an economic policy, which sends the American working man to the savings banks rather than to the soup houses. The Republican Party has been ever consistent in its unchanging position upon this policy.

History records the failure of revenues under Democratic policy whenever that party has been in power. To meet the deficiencies which ever attend Democratic control, the depression and disaster which always follows Democratic revision of the tariff, we had to have war taxes on people while we were yet at peace. The European war was a relief to the country, and to the Democratic Party in respect to the deficiencies in the treasury. No one disputes a temporary prosperity in our land today, but we know that it is brought about by conditions of war and not by sound business conduct of the affairs of the nation.

We have lived to see the Democratic Party become penitent somewhat in its relation to tariff, because it saw failure written across the Democratic Administration. The short time the party was in power before the European war created many changes. The Democratic Party has now come to see the wisdom of a Tariff Commission, a Republican creation.

The Republican Party will be needed by the country at the close of this war, when the great reconstruction period in industry is upon us. Never in our history will there have been such great need for a protective defense against foreign invasion of our industrial security.

By Helen Varick Boswell

THE Democratic Party has always remained sectional. The Republican Party had a Federal foundation, and under it the nation expanded to greater national glory. The policy of the Republican Party toward the Philippine Islands was so broad and comprehensive that it has made the Democratic intention to set adrift this people, one of the blots on our recent history. Some rebellious Democrats joined the Republican minority in sparing us this national disgrace. Our strength at home, our widened relationship to people's welfare all point to the fact that there can be no real national achievement that does not lift the great rank and file to an ever higher plane. Republican policies when they are maintained provide conditions for the ideal arrangement of the people and the development of the real American spirit.

In support of the claims made for the Republican Party as the best and greatest agency of governmental life in the United States, the facts here submitted and which cannot be controverted, speak for themselves.

LABOR LEGISLATION

1. The first eight-hour law was passed by a Republican Congress in 1868, and signed by a Republican President, Ulysses S. Grant.

2. The Bureau of Labor (then in the Department of the Interior) was created by a Republican Congress in 1884, and the law was signed by a Republican President, Chester A. Arthur.

3. The Department of Commerce and Labor was created, and its Secretary made a Cabinet officer by a Republican Congress, the law being signed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903.

4. The law compelling safety devices for interstate railroads was first passed by a Republican Congress March 2, 1893, and signed by a Republican President, Benjamin Harrison.

5. This law was amended and improved by a Republican Congress on March 2, 1903, and signed by Theodore Roosevelt.

6. The Government's Compensation Law for Federal Employees was passed by a Republican Congress May 30, 1908, and signed by a Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt.

7. The Employers' Liability Law was passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President on June 11, 1906.

8. Since the days of the Morrill Tariff in 1862, every time that the Republicans have been in control of Congress we have had a protective tariff to maintain a high scale of wages for American working men, and to uphold the American standard of living which is universally recognized as higher than that of European countries.

LEGISLATION ESPECIALLY AFFECTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN

1. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution laid a firm basis for all equal suffrage arguments. It was submitted to the states by a Republican Congress in 1869, and adopted by a majority of the Republican States in 1870.

2. The Model Child Labor Law for the District of Columbia, which is the only territory controlled directly by Congress in such matters, was passed by a Republican Congress May 28, 1908, and signed by a Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt.

3. The Pure Food and Drug Act was passed June 30, 1906, by a Republican Congress and signed by Theodore Roosevelt. This was the famous law known to housewives providing that "Labels must tell the truth."

4. Meat Inspection Act, providing for protection to food "From hoof to can" at Government expense, was passed by a Republican Congress June 30, 1906, and signed by Theodore Roosevelt.

5. Law incorporating the Red Cross.

6. The White Slave Law, providing a heavy system of fines and imprisonment for interstate traffic, was passed by a Republican Congress June 25, 1910, and signed by a Republican President, William H. Taft.

7. Sweat shop legislation in 12 states (up to 1906); 10 Republican, 2 Democratic.

8. Legislation providing seats for females in shops and stores in 22 Republican states, 9 Democratic states.

9. Child Labor Law. Twenty-eight states prohibiting child labor under 12 (up to 1906), 19 Republican, 9 Democratic. Of these 19 Republican states, 17 have factory inspection. Four of these Democratic states have factory inspection.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION AFFECTING GENERAL BUSINESS

1. A general policy for the regulation of corporations instead of their destruction.

2. The first Federal corporation tax of 1 per cent on net profits was passed by a Republican Congress in 1911, and signed by William H. Taft.

3. The Anti-trust Act was passed in 1892. The principal authors were William McKinley, Senator Edmunds, Senator Sherman.

4. An act creating an interstate commerce commission was passed February 4, 1887, and signed by Benjamin Harrison.

5. An act amending and enlarging the same was passed on June 18, 1910, and signed by William H. Taft.

Railway rates were fixed by commission; rebates and discriminations penalized.

Passes prohibited.

Sleeping car, express companies and pipe lines were brought under its jurisdiction.

Postal savings banks act, guaranteeing 2 per cent interest on deposits June 25, 1910, was signed by William Howard Taft.

Rural Free Delivery was established by a Republican Congress under President McKinley in 1897.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PROVIDES SOUND MONETARY SYSTEM

1. The greenback craze and fiat money craze of the 70s were advocated by Democrats and Populists and defeated by the Republicans.

2. Free silver and 16 to 1, advocated by the Democrats under Mr. Bryan, was defeated by the Republicans under Mr. McKinley.

3. The Gold standard was preserved under Republican legislation.

4. A National Monetary Commission was created by Republican legislators, on whose report the Federal Reserve Act was passed under President Taft in 1910.

(*Continued on page* 216)

Strenuous Recess of North Carolina Senators

By Marjorie Shuler

NORTH CAROLINA is proving that just as blue plus gray equals khaki, so states' rights divided by women's rights results in endorsement of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. North Carolina sent the first United States soldier to land in France. And North Carolina would like to send a United States senator up into the front rank of the army of Federal Suffrage Amendment advocates.

States' rights are states' rights. And dear forever, to every Southerner. So is the Confederate flag. Yet, today, in many Southern homes, Confederate flags are enfolded in the Stars and Stripes. And so states' rights give way to the larger conception of the greatest good for all.

Vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment," is the message which North Carolina has been flashing over the wires and writing and saying to her Senators, until her junior Senator turned wearily to a representative of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, a fortnight ago, in Asheville, and said: "I came home for a rest, but the minute I arrived I was told the suffragists wanted to see me."

Perhaps the weariness in his tone was partly because the interview had been requested by Charles A. Webb, Democrat, United States Marshal for western North Carolina. Excellent senatorial timber. Hitherto counted a member of that invincible circle pledged to safeguard one from the other—the women of North Carolina and the politics of North Carolina. Now Mr. Webb was asking the senators of North Carolina to vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. What next?

Perhaps the weariness was partly because the other sponsor to the suffrage interview was that staunch Republican, Judge Jetter C. Pritchard, judge of the circuit court of appeals, who has served his state with honor before and would be a welcome candidate again for the Senate. "Buncombe County wants woman suffrage," Judge Pritchard said.

Perhaps the weariness was partly because the Senator is beginning to see in this increasing desire for his company, a danger—who can tell how the desire may have grown by 1920? Perhaps North Carolina will want to keep him home all the time.

WAS there increasing friendliness to woman suffrage in his promise during the interview, that if the women of North Carolina show him that they want the vote he will stand for it—in North Carolina?

North Carolina is determined to show that her women do indeed want the vote.

On July 24 the State Press Association invited a representative of the National Suffrage Association to speak. On July 25 it passed, unanimously, this resolution, introduced by the Resolutions Committee: "The committee has not thought it wise to recommend the passage of a resolution committing this body to woman suffrage. We believe that conferring the vote on women is an event of the near future and we sympathize with those women who honestly seek the ballot as an opportunity for wider and better service."

THIRTY editors pledged themselves to print a Federal Amendment editorial in their papers the week of August 3 to 10.

And there was a petition from the Press Association, asking the senators of North Carolina "to support the President and vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a pledge to the world that our country is as sincere in its claim to democracy as our allies, Great Britain and Canada, which have already enfranchised their women, as a war measure." The signers included the retiring president of the association, Santford Martin, who is Governor Bickett's secretary; Z. W. Whitehead, the incoming president; J. B. Sherrill, who has been secretary of the association for countless years; the three Asheville editors, J. H. Caine,

MISS MARJORIE SHULER

Thomas W. Chambliss and James F. Barrett; such longtime supporters of woman suffrage as W. Thomas Bost, Wade Harris and Rufus Clark; R. F. Beasley, state welfare director; C. A. Perry, Western News editor for North and South Carolina, and a score of others, including all the women members of the association. During the convention the editors heard Mr. Bost, as orator of the year, champion the Federal Amendment and characterize the attitude of the Southern anti toward women, as the "chivalry of mannerism." And they heard George Creel declare himself for the Federal Amendment, as he told of other countries watching the United States to see if it is establishing a true democracy at home.

Another petition to the senators was started during the same week, by that amazingly long list of the Buncombe County legal profession, who stand practically united for woman suffrage, headed by Gallatin Roberts, Judge Henry B. Stevens and Thomas J. Harkins.

J. E. Rankin, who was elected mayor of Asheville in 1876, and has been it most of the time since, signed one of the petitions with the two other Asheville commissioners.

The Rev. D. Atkins, president of the Ministers' Association of Asheville, put his name down first on the petition which that association started during the same week.

And still another petition was started at the mass-meeting of women, called by the president of the Asheville City Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Thomas J. Harkins, to hear a talk by the National Suffrage Association representative.

All of these petitions and many others are to be gathered together in one big city-wide petition by the Asheville Woman Suffrage League.

DO the Senators of North Carolina need more proof that a majority of the women of the state want the Federal Amendment passed? Have they forgotten the endorsement of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, nine thousand strong, which was read into the *Congressional Record* at Washington this year? Have they forgotten the 2,000 letters from Greensboro? The fifty telegrams and hundreds of letters from Asheville? The Goldsboro petition? The Raleigh petition with its thousands of signers, including the daughters of the senior Senator? The petitions from the normal schools and Trinity College? The labor resolution and the hundreds of signers to the labor petition?

If the Senators of North Carolina need further proof, there is only one way for the thousands of voters-to-be to give it to them—through the action of the thousands of loyal voters-that-are, who stand shoulder to shoulder with the women in their appeal to the Senators to vote for the Federal Amendment. The sentiment for the Federal Amendment seen by one representative of the National Suffrage Association, in one week spent in North Carolina, is but a small part of what the two North Carolina Senators must see during the month which they are spending at home.

North Carolina has solved the problem of states' rights and women's rights. The quotient is laid before her Senators for their acceptance.

Methodist Camp Meeting Scores Anti-Suffragists

A RESOLUTION condemning Senators Brandegee of Connecticut, Reed of Missouri, and James of Kentucky for opposing the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment was adopted last week at the Franklin Grove Methodist camp meeting by the assembly representing fifteen thousand members, is the report that comes from Michigan.

Only Useful Statesmen Wanted

"IT is a poor statesman who cannot see that the present and future are shaking off the shackles of the past. The useful statesman will heartily assist in the process, now that the hour has arrived for action. The political equality of all American citizens ought to be an established and unquestioned fact. The Senate can make it so by passing the suffrage amendment."—*Washington Post.*

Senator Overman's Vacation

W. T. BOST
in Greensboro, N. C., *News*

"EQUAL suffragists, whom he infelicitously and persistently calls 'suffragettes,' have been on the trail of Senator Lee S. Overman, who imagined a rest in the glorious vicinage of Grove Park Inn.

"Senator Overman came here early in the week for a vacation, which interest in the equal suffrage cause has not enforced. He took capacious rooms in Fred Seeley's unmatched magnificence and soon found himself the most sought citizen of the commonwealth. The suffragists had been urged to follow him, and they are well on his trail all the way from his early senatorial indiscretions down to the present.

"It is no secret that national suffrage leaders are extremely anxious to make use of Mr. Overman. They are willing to help him to a decision favorable to themselves. To that end they have persuaded about twenty-five North Carolina editors to sign a suffrage obligation—an editorial on the Federal amendment pending. The date upon which the psychological moment is to obtrude itself is between August 3 and 10.

"Such editors as that fine Democrat, Rufus Clark, a scrapper for equal democracy, did not hesitate. Then came Marshal Charles A. Webb, owner of the afternoon *Times*, who signed the petition urging our senators and representatives to support the amendment. The conversion of Mr. Webb, one of the most powerful of the machine forces, to the cause is considered a big suffrage gain up here. He has been state chairman, has been a possible opponent of Senator Overman, and undoubtedly the best club that has been held over Senator Overman, who believes in political peace in its most violent form.

"So long as the war lasts it is manifest that Senator Overman need have no multiplicity of worries, but two years from now few up here, except the army officers, expect Senator Overman to be the beneficiary of a politics that has adjourned. Fact is, they think Senator Overman may have difficulty in saving himself from adjournment sine die. Two more years of political upheaval may find Senator Overman without locomotion rapid enough to maintain the pace.

Pressure on Overman

"The suffragists have been asked to put the pressure on Overman. But there's the difficulty. It does not worry them that Senator Overman has told them this is the wrong way to move him. They know better. They have the Senator's number. They recall sundry traditions, and what they do not recall somebody up here supplies with adding-machine accuracy. They find no circumstances quite so pleasing as the protestation of the Senator that he cannot be hurried. You see, they have the history. Some miserable foe of that peace which smacks of chloroform has told them about Watts and Charley Webb and Locke Craig and Hammer and nearly everything else in the decidedly smooth career of Senator Overman.

"For instance, some political rascal told these suffragists before they got to town that Marshal Webb, whose signatory to the suffrage amendment so pleases all us girls up here, is marshal by the grace of pressure. In political, rather than poetical justice, he hadn't ought to had it, to quote these pleasing visitors from Yankeedom. It had been promised to Sheriff Manly McDowell. About that time, as the almanacs say, Senator Overman was advised, though many say cajoled, threatened and otherwise 'pressed,' to give Charley Webb something. Simmons's men in Raleigh, who never will forgive Senator Overman for allowing himself to be used by Claude Kitchin as authority for the statement that Simmons was not to harvest all the Senate honors under Wilson, say outright that Locke Craig told Overman that Overman must take care of Charley Webb, else Webb and Craig would take care of Overman. This meant that Craig would run for the Senate. Behold the appointment of Webb.

"So hot did they make it for Overman that Simmons's men just told everybody who would stand still and listen that they made all of Overman's appointments. Mr. Simmons was more modest. He never did personally name more than two of any three going up from Overman's bailiwick. It was very annoying to Senator Simmons to have it constantly charged that he appointed all of Overman's men. There were some for whom Simmons evidently did not desire to accept responsibility.

But What Kind?

"But just what kind of pressure to put upon Mr. Overman nobody is able to tell the suffragists. They would prefer his own best weapon, soft soap, if they thought that the best way to get results. The Senator persists in telling these women that they are beautiful, things that they know full well, and that he likes to talk to them, things they know perfectly well that he does not mean. They haven't much patience with that kind of appeal. Yet they realize that outside the tenth district Senator Overman finds no suffrage agitation that really is uncomfortable for him, and from behind a hedge of 'home savers' and old-fashioned chivalves he smiles in good-natured impudence. They know that they cannot win him by swapping saccharine slugs with him. What they must do is to get him interested in votes, not in goose gabble about looks.

"They have no idea that Charley Webb became marshal because he told Senator Overman what a handsome fellow the junior Senator is. They know perfectly well that A. D. Watts was not made collector because the ladies of the land begged for him. They even doubt that the late E. J. Justice and Ex-Governor R. B. Glenn found rich federal appointments because Senator Overman's personal appearance figured. So, while Overman appears to hope for a permanent getaway with chivalric goose speech, the women know perfectly well that they must move him elsewise.

"Of course, without an opponent of Overman, they are greatly disadvantaged. Here in Asheville, where Judge Jetter C. Pritchard, Tom Rollins, Tom Settle, James J. Britt and other prominent Republicans are all lined up with the suffrage cause by party platform, there is hope. The tenth district is all right. No anti-suffragist will again be nominated. Should an opponent of Overman rise up hereabouts, he would start with the tenth, and this is a big district. The Republicans have many possibilities, and there are such Democrats as Gallatin Roberts, Tom Jones, Charley Webb and plenty of others soon.

"There is hardly an opponent save Webb who is an appointee. But Webb is not a likely candidate. Two years off there is none, and the suffragists want action before then. They do not know how to get it.

Educate the Women

"They are persuaded that the education of the women has been neglected. Senator Overman has indicated that if they will convert the women he will not oppose the adoption of a suffrage constitution in his own state. He opposes the Federal Amendment and will not yield. He will not forsake that great Southern diet, which is as essential to Tar Heel life as fried bacon. State's rights must be protected, no matter how many unanswerable interrogatories about Brigham Roberts and federal prohibition these women can ask. If the women wish to unsex themselves by being reasonable and asking questions affecting one's logic or his political consistency, they must suffer the penalties.

"But the suffragists realize the force of feminine indifference, and that is why they seek the press. They would carry the cause to the country. Outside the tenth there is little evidence that the women desire to vote. Without any visible opponent of Overman, suffrage sisters have been coached to believe that pressure from women upon men who would probably be ingenious enough to find an opponent would do good. Nobody doubts that visions of opposition might come to Overman if enough men interested themselves in suffrage. And men would be interested through women.

Newspapers Not Unfavorable

"Ruf Clark was ready to make a fight for suffrage, an open editorial expression in favor of it, had the ladies, whom he never blarneyed a minute in his life, desired the controversy. As it was, the editorial resolutions, read by Blockade Preacher Archibald Johnson, 'sympathized' with the suffragists. It is the interesting metamorphosis of woman politics that first it is endured (with great difficulty), then pitied and finally affectionately embraced.

"The newspapers represented at the press association were overwhelmingly inclined to suffrage. There were a few which oppose altogether, among them those rare individuals who bi-annually discover the danger to the American home. More numerous are those startlingly original men who are willing when the women 'want it.' Then come the great bromide class, who cannot see that women are more than human beings, and the fellows just promise off the reel to help.

Wise Woman Comes Down

"Among the missionaries sent out is Miss Marjorie Shuler, of New York City. She came to the press association, made a little jumped-up gem of a speech Wednesday afternoon and won praise for her infinite tact.

"Just to show how much she has, she tackled District Attorney Hammer for help. Hammer smiled a Billy Kersands, said he liked the ladies and spread his ponderous pinions as if to sail to everlasting glory. But Miss Shuler desired

(*Continued on page* 218)

Senator John K. Shields Gives Audience to Tennessee Suffragists

Special Nashville Correspondence to the Woman Citizen

SENATOR JOHN K. SHIELDS of Tennessee has been quite a busy man since coming to his home state during the recess of the United States Senate. The purpose of the Senator's visit is to look after his political fences, but notwithstanding the pressure of business he found time to grant an audience to Tennessee suffragists at the Hermitage Hotel, on Friday afternoon, July 25, at 3 o'clock. The audience was asked for by Mrs. Leslie Warner, president of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association, and immediately upon receipt of her letter Senator Shields replied most courteously that he would be glad to give the suffragists a hearing as soon as he could possibly arrange for it.

Mrs. Warner was notified at 11 o'clock on the day of the meeting, that the Senator would meet her and her followers that afternoon—but even in so short a time she was able to gather about her suffragists from many sections of the state.

An S. O. S. call was sent out and women put aside their Red Cross work, their knitting and their canning and hurried to Nashville from many of the nearby towns. When the Senator entered the hotel in company with Mrs. Warner he was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience of suffragists.

In calling the meeting to order, Mrs. Warner made a brief but eloquent address, in which she expressed pleasure in being allowed to present the claims of suffrage to Tennessee's senior Senator. She also expressed regret at the absence of Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Tennessee, third vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, whose presence, she said, would have given additional weight to the conference.

Prominent suffragists made three-minute speeches, as follows: Mrs. George Blake, representing the Club Women of Tennessee; Miss Addie Lawrence, the Business Women of Tennessee; Miss Nina Wooten, the Trained Nurses of Tennessee; Mrs. Margaret Ervin Ford, the suffragists of East Tennessee; Mrs. W. A. Overall, the suffragists of Middle Tennessee. The following Tennessee counties were also represented in forceful speeches: Williamson, by Mrs. Ed. Perkins; Maury, by Mrs. William Porter Morgan; Lincoln, by Mrs. Carter; Rutherford, by Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson, president of the Tennessee Hermitage Association, spoke eloquently for the citizens of the Hermitage district and Mrs. Charles W. Baker spoke for the suffragists of Nashville.

At the conclusion of the speeches Senator Shields made a short address, in which he expressed gratitude at being permitted to hear so many "eloquent and logical speeches for the suffrage cause," and said frankly that the suffragists he had heard talk in the past had been mostly picketers. He promised to give the suffrage claims, as presented, thoughtful consideration before the Susan B. Anthony Amendment comes up at the re-convening of the Senate in September.

Mrs. Leslie Warner, and other prominent Tennessee suffragists are very sanguine of victory, now that Senator Shields finds that the women of his state want the vote so earnestly. Much praise is due Mrs. Warner for her tactful arrangement of the conference and the number of effective speakers she was able to assemble on a short four hours' notice.

Tennessee women now believe that Senator Shields will vote favorably on the Amendment and thus cause his name to go down in history as the greatest Tennesseean of them all.

President Wilson to Senator Shields

THE most significant and far reaching stand yet taken by President Wilson in his support of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, now awaiting the action of the Senate, is revealed in correspondence which passed between the President and Senator Shields, of Tennessee, in June.

The President's letter of appeal follows:

"The White House, Washington.

"My dear Senator: I feel so deeply the possibilities latent in the vote which is presently to be taken by the Senate that I am taking a step which in ordinary circumstances I would not feel justified in taking, and ask you very frankly if it will not be possible for you to vote for the Amendment.

"I feel that much of the morale of this country and of the world will repose in our sincere adherence to democratic principles—will depend upon the action which the Senate takes in this now critically important matter.

"If it were merely a domestic question, or if the times were normal, I would not feel that I could make a direct request of this sort, but the times are far from normal, the fortunes of nations are so linked together, the reactions upon the thought of the world are so sharp and involve such momentous issues that I know that you will indulge my unusual course of action and permit me to beg very earnestly that you will lend your aid in clearing away the difficulties which undoubtedly beset us if the Amendment is not adopted.

"With much respect, sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

In reply, Senator Shields declared that if he could be convinced that the passage of the Amendment would help to win the war he would be glad to vote for it. The Senator said in part:

"If I could bring myself to believe that the adoption of the resolution would contribute to the successful prosecution of the war we are waging against Germany, I would unhesitatingly vote for it, because my whole heart and soul is involved in bringing it to a victorious issue, and I am willing to sacrifice everything save the honor and freedom of our country in aiding you to accomplish that end. But I have been unable to do so."

President Wilson's reply reiterated even more strongly his belief that the passage of the Amendment would be an important contribution to the work of winning the war. The President wrote:

"Thank you very sincerely for your frank letter of yesterday about the Suffrage Amendment. I realize the weight of argument that has controlled your attitude in the matter, and I would not have written as I did if I had not thought that the passage of the Amendment at this time was an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy.

"I am led by the single sentence in your letter, therefore, to write to say that I do earnestly believe that our action upon this Amendment will have an important and immediate influence upon the whole atmosphere and morale of the nations engaged in the war, and every day I am coming to see how supremely important that side of the whole thing is. We can win if we have the will to win."

These two letters, written by the President on the eve of the anticipated vote in the Senate in June, are declared by suffragists and political leaders to be the most forceful representation of the justice of woman suffrage yet made by the nation's executive.

In President Wilson's Own Voting State

PRESIDENT WILSON has written to Senator David Baird, of New Jersey, urging him to vote for woman suffrage. The letter from the President was made public on August 2.

Senator Baird is the second Senator the President has written to lately in behalf of suffrage.

The letter from the President to Senator Baird follows:

"The White House.

"Washington, July 31, 1918.

"My Dear Senator Baird: The whole subject of woman suffrage has been very much in my mind of late and has come to seem to me part of the international situation, as well as a question of capital importance to the United States. I believe that our present position as champions of democracy throughout the world would be greatly strengthened if the Senate would follow the example of the House of Representatives in passing the pending amendment. I, therefore, take the liberty of writing to call the matter to your serious attention in this light and to express the hope that you will deem it wise to throw your vote and influence on the side of this great and now critical reform.

"Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON.

"Hon. David Baird, United States Senate."

GOVERNOR WALTER E. EDGE, of New Jersey, has notified the public that he is seeking the Republican nomination for the United States Senate.

In throwing his hat into the ring, Governor Edge has hastened to explain his platform as one supporting the President in his war policies, including the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

George Record, a candidate for the Senatorship is also for the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Carrying Democracy Into Florida

FLORIDA is aroused. The strongholds of U. S. Senators Park Trammell, Tallahassee, and Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, have been entered and the war has been carried into the enemy's country. It is an open warfare. A clear-cut aggressive. And it is led by Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Nashville, Tennessee, third vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

These two senators are watched by women all over the country from Key West to Seattle, Washington, and way down East in Maine. Their votes are wanted for the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

"Do you believe in democracy?" is the question which precedes Mrs. Dudley on thousands of fliers which announce her presence in each town. "Do you believe in it enough to fight for it? Do you believe that senators who will not stand by President Wilson are representing you? If you believe that the Declaration of Independence applies to women as well as men, hear Mrs. Guilford Dudley."

MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

And Florida is hearing Mrs. Dudley. The *Pensacola News* of July 23 carried a long headlined story of her speeches there on July 22. Two speeches there were—afternoon and evening—one in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, and one in an out-of-door open-air stand. These were no parlor meetings for ladies with knitting bags. The fight was an offensive with no quarter, and went straight to the voters.

"Many converts," says the *Pensacola News*, "fell under the spell of the young suffrage speaker and pledged their loyalty to the President in his war measure. Pensacola swung into line for equal suffrage. Pledge after pledge was given in support of the measure, and the day brought forth many letters to Senators Fletcher and Trammell, which are expected to turn the tide in favor of the Amendment."

It did not take quick-witted Florida people long to put two and two together. And if they needed a graphic illustration of the potency of suffrage sentiment in Southern States, they certainly got it when the news of the Texas nominations was made public, and the defeat of James E. Ferguson was known.

Pensacola people were quick to remember that Representatives Sears and Drane, both of whom voted for the amendment in the House on January 10, were re-elected; Sears by a three-to-one majority and Drane without opposition. It seemed pertinent also that J. Walter Kehoe, who opposed suffrage in the House, was overwhelmingly defeated by J. H. Southwick when he came up for re-nomination. It was pointed out by the press that it was evident that Pensacola is backing the suffrage congressmen of the state by "the hearty support given the amendment at both the afternoon and evening meetings when great throngs of people fell under the influence of a woman and saw in a new light the fight women are making for their enfranchisement."

Mrs. Dudley's clear statements made them see that the vote stands to loyal women as a symbol of their patriotism and of the democracy for which the Allies are fighting. Suffrage as a war measure is a thing male voters were quick to understand.

"As far as the eye could reach," men and women crowded around the open parkway where Mrs. Dudley spoke in the evening of July 22. They stood and listened and "heard the message of men and women working and voting together, of the wielding of women's influence in bringing the war to a successful conclusion and of a leader, the President of the United States, who is pleading that the feminine sex receive the simple recognition of the ballot."

"I come to you, here in Florida," Mrs. Dudley said, "you, in the land of flowers, who have several small white spots on your map, which show that you have recognized the flower of womanhood by trusting them with the ballot; I come to tell you that the honor of your country is at stake.

"You may think this is a sweeping assertion, but I have back of me one whom some one has termed 'the gift of God to America,' the President of the United States. It is he who has said that the extension of the vote to women is essential to the winning of the war.

"The golden pages we are writing in history will be forever marred unless we can get this thing for which we are asking."

Mrs. Dudley told an amusing anecdote of a Tennessee politician who, when asked to support the suffrage bill in the Legislature said, "I bet you have left some unwashed dishes at home." "A good suffragist," Mrs. Dudley said, "does not allow any sort of dirt around her, not even dirty dishes."

"The French have a piquant little saying," the speaker continued, "'*cherchez la femme*,' find the woman, which implies that whenever there is any trouble one must look for the woman. But I say to you, when man has reached his highest development, that is where he finds the woman.

"I see her now where she will stand, more protected than ever and more protecting. It is a call to duty, this call which is coming to you."

The states rights question was thoroughly discussed. "I believe in states rights, too," said Mrs. Dudley, "when they do not conflict with human rights, but has it ever occurred to you that men never stop to think of states rights in relation to anything but suffrage?

"IT'S all insincere, this talk of government by the people with one-half the people disfranchised.

"No nation ever entered war with such high ideals as America; no scene in history can ever compare with the United States troops when they marched down the streets of Paris. And the French have promised their women the ballot along with Canada and England.

"If you will pardon me, I will tell you what the American troops said when Gen. Foch told them to rest for an hour in the big offensive. 'We won't wait a damn minute,' they said, and they were over the top and five miles into the German trenches before any one knew what they were about.

"I am glad that they have not only been brave but that they have been Americans. And perhaps you will be glad to hear what the women have done. It is the first time in the

"The Message of Working and W

Shall America, the torch-bearer of ... rights to women?

Shall the European nations which ... with consistency and truth that America's ... peoples except her own women?

Are the senators and representatives ... his fight to pass the equal suffrage amend... President Wilson's war message:

"The right is more precious than ... have always carried nearest our hearts, ... submit to authority to have a voice in the ...

Men and Women oting Together"

berty, be the last nation to give equal

enfranchising women be allowed to say es willing to fight for the liberty of all

who are opposing President Wilson in ment in accord with this declaration in

e and we shall fight for the things we democracy, for the right of those who own government!"

history of the world that woman have been given military titles. In France they have been awarded the cross of honor, in England the Victoria Cross, and even our Teutonic enemies have in some instances presented the iron cross. There are women doctors and nurses, and so on down the line. And there isn't one of those men in Europe today who will talk of women's physical inferiority. They don't mention that on the battlefields.

"All this, their time, their strength, their money they are giving. And these things do prove that they want to see America free.

"OUR Senators say that they are waiting for the state to speak. I ask you men and women of Pensacola to say to Senators Fletcher and Trammell that Florida has already spoken."

Mrs. Dudley has not been without allies herself in her Florida trip. At the opening meeting of her tour through the state, at the citl council chamber in the Pensacola City Hall, she was introduced by Governor Sidney J Catts, who says he is "unequivocally and eternally" for the ballot for women. The governor's was the first signature on the petitions to ask the two Florida Senators to vote for the suffrage amendment. These petitions were circulated at the afternoon meeting, and at the big evening suffrage meeting men were clamoring for a chance to sign.

Governor Catts, who followed Mrs. Dudley as speaker, flung out a ringing challenge to his state's representatives in the upper House.

"If I were senator," said the Governor, "I would not be in Washington two minutes before I would have that deadlock broken, and the women set free.

"Write to Senators Fletcher and Trammell in Washington," cried Governor Catts, and say to them: "Speak out for Florida. Tell them to vote for the franchise for Florida women. Say to them: Don't be afraid that the people of this state don't want their women to have the votes. Let them come out in the open and show where they stand.

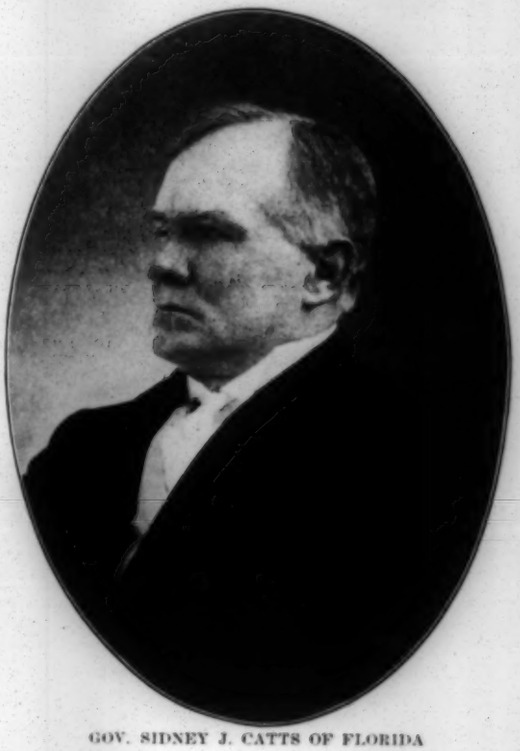
"Woman, throughout the past, has stood by the side of man and she has never come into her rights. It is time now that she be given those rights.

"Look at what England has done! Look at what Germany has failed to do! Don't give up yet. Women have never given up and they never will.

"Don't give your senators any last word. Bring such pressure to bear that they will be forced to break the deadlock. Make them stand out in the arena. There is one vital thing, the winning of this war, and President Wilson has said that the enfranchisement of women is a war measure. We have kept the women down and out of their rights too long. Give them what belongs to them.

"If we are sending our sons across the water to fight that all nations may be free, how can we do less than to give to the mothers and the wives of those men the right of liberty?"

It is significant that Governor Catts's mission in Pensacola just at this time was in part one



GOV. SIDNEY J. CATTS OF FLORIDA

to see that municipal conditions were improved. He called upon the sheriff to enforce the city ordinances, and concluded, "as governor I propose to see that it is done."

With Mrs. Dudley, also at that first meeting, was H. Clay Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong made the charge that the men who do not vote for suffrage are not standing by the President any more than are the pacifists and opponents of the draft.

Mayor Sanders, who presided, told the men in the audience that the vote for women is coming and that they might as well "get on the band wagon."

From Pensacola Mrs. Dudley went on to Jacksonville, the home city of Senator Fletcher, where Governor Catts, Mayor John Martin, and former State Senator Fred Cone of Lake City, who introduced the first suffrage bill in the Florida legislature, were invited to be present and occupy seats on the platform.

In every part of her trip Mrs. Dudley has emphasized her connection with the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the suffrage group headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

New York Women Ask Questions

THE Woman Suffrage Party of New York state is in the active political campaign this fall and means to know just where the candidates for whom they are voting stand on all vital public questions. At a meeting of its State Board, at 303 Fifth Avenue, it was decided to send out some questions to Assembly district leaders throughout the State to be put to candidates. This is the questionnaire that is being sent to candidates throughout the state:

Will you support the Government to the utmost in its prosecution of the war?

Are you in favor of Woman Suffrage?

Will you support the Federal Suffrage Amendment in its passage through Congress and its ratification by the New York State Legislature?

Do you favor the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment by the New York State Legislature?

Do you favor the improvement of the rural school system of the State along lines which have proved most successful in other States and which have the approval of the State Department of Education?

Do you favor equal pay for men and women?

Do you favor legislation against all profiteering?

Do you favor the creation by law of a wage commission which would fix in different industries and localities the least upon which girls and women can live in decency and health?

Do you stand for the maintenance of our present labor laws?

Do you approve their extension to new occupations into which women must go?

Will you support further legislation in interest of labor—both men and women?

"DELEGATIONS of prominent women are carrying this questionnaire to each candidate," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "They are being presented at public meetings at which prospective candidates are seeking opportunities to speak throughout the State. The Woman Suffrage Party is maintaining its nonpartisan attitude, always giving the opportunity of its platform in various meetings to candidates from every party. Six hundred and eighty thousand women in New York State are already enrolled in political parties, but we find that this is only a slight indication of the interest women have in political affairs and in the outcome of the primaries and the election.

"Many women who are not enrolled are taking a lively interest in the candidates' petitions. What we do find everywhere is a great political 'limberness' on the part of the women. In many instances a Republican woman here or a Democratic woman there who is dissatisfied with the way the nominations seem to bid fair to go is announcing her intention of 'scratching' the ticket." Mrs. Laidlaw said the educational work established by the party for the benefit of organized women voters was rapidly bearing fruit. This work has been carried on through correspondence courses, traveling libraries, citizenship schools, and civic centers.

Fitting the Dress to the Task

Fashions for Women Citizens

THE male reformer and the male physician are both ringing the tocsin to alarm the world about woman's clothes. The reformer is afraid she will continue sex allure as the chief factor of her costuming and the physician is afraid she won't. "And then where will the race be?" a medical scientist glooms editorially in a recent issue of *American Medicine*.

In different biological stages, writes this pessimistic physician, Dr. Talmey, under the caption, "The Psychology and Genesis of Female Clothes," different senses have been the vehicle of sex attraction. Our furry quadruped ancestors traced their mates by scent. The human male, like the male bird, first strutted and preened in gaudy raiment. His the silken hose and lace frills to please the eyes of ladies who looked passionally out of little slits in castle walls and wanted him for their very own.

Then man grew busy selling hardware and

YOU ARE LIABLE TO GET PINCHED IF YOU WEAR A RED HAT OR FLIRT
OR WEAR A LOW NECK
OR CARRY A SWAGGER STICK
OR SHORT SKIRT WITH TOO LIGHT BOOTS
Eve. World

AS THE FRIGHTENED REFORMER SEES WOMEN'S CLOTHES

butter and railroad shares and getting himself elected to things; and he gave less and less attention to alluring the fair sex. He took what he wanted and paid the price.

Now woman is getting too busy, what with the war and one thing and another, to keep up the stale pastime of dressing to please men. It begins to look, suggests Dr. Talmey, dolefully, as if the allure business is beginning to bore everybody.

Men found out long ago that it wasn't what it was cracked up to be and wished it on the women. If women fall down on the job it just naturally looks as if there isn't going to be any race.

Evening Telegram

AS THE GOVERNMENT WANTS WOMEN TO DRESS. LIKE SUPERIOR PARLOR MAIDS.

It's as bad as that, so the medical man says. The only hope is that some other sense will come to the rescue, such as tasting, or hearing, for example. Women may possibly be induced to go back to their old game of cooking their way into men's hearts, or playing the ukelele under their windows o' nights to coax men's sense of hearing. Otherwise?—Well, that way annihilation lies.

But Dr. Wilbur Crafts, of the *International Reform Bureau*, thinks there is enough and aplenty of sex allure in women's clothes right now. He is thundering against it in lectures all up and down the land. Quite recently he went to a convention and told the lady Dunkerd Quakers what he thought about it. And the ladies must have blushed behind their little bonnets at the adjectives he used. Sai-a-ci-ous was a prime favorite with the reformer. He told the gray-clad Quaker

Fruch in New York World

Becoming styles in "Cash and Carry" Hats and Parasols.

AS THE GROCER HOPES SHE WILL DRESS

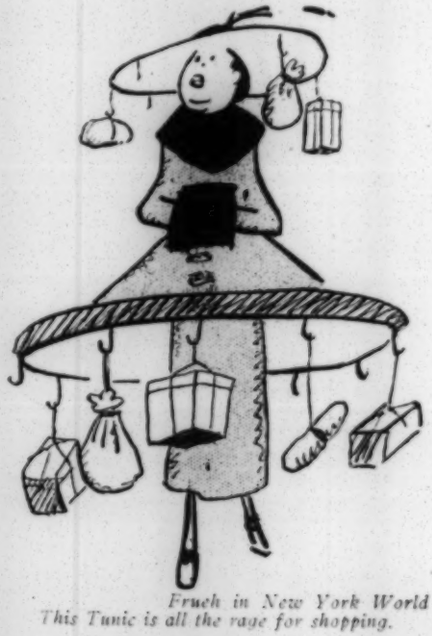
ladies that the clothes of women in the great unregenerate world are salacious—which seems to be exactly what Dr. Talmey wants them to be.

So what in the name of common sense is the worried shopper with $29.50 in her hand-bag going to do about it? She was just about fed up with masculine advice before Dr. Krafts and Dr. Talmey began pulling her two ways at once. There was Mr. Hoover, who neatly specified her housewifely tasks and took a day off to make her an apron and a cap to do them in. And there was the grocer, who wanted her to run out every morning and do her own errands. Of course he had thought up a suitable costume for her to carry home all the cereals she must buy in order to get enough flour to thicken the gravy. And the Red Cross (with all-masculine official boards) demanded her hands free to knit as she walked.

Then there was her own dear Uncle Sam, who had just handed her out overalls, and told her to wear them for his sake.

All of these things she had done with becoming alacrity, for, just between friends, there is no harm in saying that women were at a point of revolt about those clothes which they had been expected to wear to keep the race instinct extant, and have been ready to bolt any time since the Civil War. In fact, they rather suspect that a large number of commercial gentlemen have been capitalizing this race preservation busi-

(*Continued on page* 214)



Fruch in New York World

This Tunic is all the rage for shopping.

"Alors Ces Dames Americaines"

What a Schoolboy of Labouheyre Thinks of the Staff of the Refugee Unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

By Anne Hirst Curry
Special Correspondent

"American ladies, who practice medicine in their own country, have devoted themselves to the care of refugees. They have themselves founded a hospital. What noble sentiment of patriotism have these ladies obeyed to make them, so to speak, exiles from their own country! They are as worthy of admiration as those brave poilus at the front. I find worthy of love, respect and recognition these brave ladies who sympathize with those in need of consolation and with those who lack necessities."

TWO dispensaries are running now, a surgical and a medical. From May 19th to June 13th there were 171 treatments among the townsfolk of Labouheyre alone. Arrangements are now being made to begin our mobile dispensary service in other towns in this Department, and details of this will come a little later. We have been made the regional hospital for the Department of Landes and as such will have the care of all refugees within this Department. Our cases here are chiefly infections, throat diseases, neuritis, gynecological cases and anæmia. Now they average from four to eight a day. No charge is being made for diagnosis nor for treatment, though we have found it wise to make a small charge for drugs, of from 25 centimes (5 cents) to a franc. The actual refugees will of course have treatment and medicines entirely free. Their houses are progressing, and soon they will be collected from their temporary homes in this Department and brought to locate in Labouheyre.

A few refugees arrived unexpectedly last Saturday—three women, three young children, an infant and one man. There was no shelter in town for them, so they became our "week-end guests" and we put them up in the wards. Our nurses looked after them, and they needed quite a bit of care. They were people of the better class of peasants, and were thoroughly tired out from their journey from north of Paris which they had evacuated upon two hours' notice. They brought with them the barest necessities, and were grateful that we could make them comfortable even for a short time. They departed for one of the barracks on Tuesday morning, rested and cheered by the few days with us.

AT one o'clock one night last week, Dr. Gregory was awakened by a sharp knocking at her door and the hoarse calling of an American soldier. His message was brief. Twenty miles out at the station of an American camp, a young French girl, the daughter of the chef de gare, had been crushed between two trains. The medical director of the camp had given first aid and sent his messenger for us. Our chauffeur was called out, a nurse hurriedly dressed. Our ambulance "Civitas" took up the route of the soldier's car down the road that gleamed so dimly in the dark; there was no moon, and clouds were black as "Civitas" sped through the night on her first emergency call.

Meantime, everybody at the barracks dressed hurriedly. All of our equipment had not yet arrived, and the operating-room must be made ready, and quickly. With what we had, we started in. No pump was yet placed for the hospital, so water must be carried from the barracks. From every room pitchers were collected, filled at the kitchen pump and carried, two and three at a time, through the pine path and up the sand hill to the hospital. Candles gleamed like fireflies through the trees as one after the other of us searched out the path in the dark. The maids were called, boiled water in big kettles on the kitchen stove and made coffee against the return of the ambulance. Our Delco motor has not yet come, whatever was to be done had to be done by lamplight. Fortunately, we had already provided little kerosene lamps for winter use in the personnel buildings. These were brought from the store-room, cleaned and filled, and set about the table for instant lighting—not lit, for kerosene is precious. The path across the hill from the operating-room to the pharmacy was worn smooth that night. Hypodermics were brought in, needles and syringes prepared. Our sterilizer has not come, so water for the purpose was boiled over Sterno heaters in the sterilizing-room. The surgeons' instruments were arranged on their stands ready for instant sterilization. Dressings were laid conveniently near. Bichloride solutions were prepared, green soap and all the other paraphernalia of operating that we could command were quickly assembled. Rubber gloves were unpacked and laid near, to be sterilized. Scrub-basins cleaned, and alcohol set by them for emergency sterilization. The table was made ready for anæsthesia, and a bed in the nearest ward opened and heated with hot-water bottles.

Before two o'clock the operating-room was ready for any major operation that might be necessary. A few candles were left burning, the outside shutters closed against the daylight that soon would be slipping through. (The windows were painted the next morning.) The doctors, nurses and aides returned to their rooms to rest until the arrival of the patient.

Suddenly we heard the chug-chug-chug of our motor. But instead of coming through the hospital entrance, it drove into the garage of the Mayor, where our cars are still kept. When we ran to meet the nurse and chauffeur, our fears were verified. The nurse, escorted to the kitchen, told her story while she drank the hot coffee. The girl had died—died before we could help her live. Our nurse had stayed until the suffering one lay quite still. Back to bed we crept, silent with pity for the slim young thing whose last cry of "Je suis trop jeune a' mourir!" we heard as we fell into heavy sleep.

It was an experience, especially for the "unprofessional" members, and a good drill for everybody. The letter of appreciation that came the following day from the American doctor was gratifying, and we had the satisfaction of knowing that we had indeed been ready when the call came.

Today, our flagpoles are being planted for the formal opening of the hospital, the 23rd of June. The flags will guard the entrance to our administration building,—or "bureau" as it is called over here—and when the Tricolor flies beside our Stars and Stripes we shall indeed feel that we are registered as a part of the Allied resistance to the Prussianism that is responsible for the condition of these refugees.

Our presence in the village here is naturally a topic for comment among the townspeople, and they are friendly and gracious to all of us. Their appreciation of the service we are able to offer is as sincere, we believe, as it is often touching. It is seldom we walk to the Post Office or to the station that one or another of the women whose homes we pass does not offer us flowers—lovely roses of a perfection that only France seems to produce, fragrant pinks, frail but gorgeous poppies, magnolias the size of cabbage-heads and as waxen-white as gardenias. Children coming to the dispensaire are armed with clusters of posies in their (dirty) little fists.

Recently, we learned that the children in the public school here had been given a composition to write upon the presence of "les dames Americaines" in Labouheyre. Here is one boy's effort:

"THE REFUGEE HOSPITAL IN LABOUHEYRE"

"Dans notre petite commune de Labouheyre les habitants aiment beaucoup leur patrie. Plusieurs d'entre eux sont morts pour la sauver. Il y a quelque temps, certains propriétaires ont donné une partie de leurs propriétés pour faire construire des maisons aux malheureux réfugiés qui ont été chassés de leur pays natal par les maudits Allemands. Ces maisons sont en planches; elles sont démontables, et, après la guerre, on les transportera dans les pays envahis en attendant qu' on ait reconstruit les belles maisons d' autrefois. Ce sont des Boches qui les montent et pensez quelle haine ils éprouvent en bâtissant des maisons pour leurs ennemis! Mais ces réfugiés sont malades des souffrances endurées, des privations supportées, de fatigue quand ils arrivent. Alors des dames Americaines, qui exerçaient la médicine dans leur pays, se sont devouées pour venir soigner ces réfugiés; elles ont elles-mêmes fondé un hôpital. A quel noble sentiment de patriotisme elles ont obéi ces dames qui se sont pour ainsi dire exilées de leur patrie! Elles sont aussi dignes d'admiration que nos braves poilus du front. J'éprouve de l'amour, du respect, de la reconnaissance pour ces braves dames, qui (tant d'autres à leur place possédant leurs richesses seraient restées dans leur maison) souffrent, à ceux qui ont besoin d'être consolés, et à ceux qui manquent du nécessaire."

Needed

Bed gowns for men, long and short.

Bath gowns of cotton flannel (to keep bulk as small as possible). These may be made by any accepted Red Cross pattern.

Sheets for single beds, pillow cases.

Send before August 15 to the Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, in care of Mrs. George W. Bacon, and mark for

WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS

Send All Funds for the Hospitals
to the treasurer of the
NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS,
171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Woman and the Law

Maids, Wives and Widows *

ONE of the centers of the long-drawn battle between the anti-suffragists and the suffragists has been the question of woman's need of the vote for the making of better laws for themselves, their own homes, and children. Anti-suffragists have said that these matters would take care of themselves, entirely forgetting that each advance in the status of women has come as some phase of women's active struggle for the ballot. Mrs. Rose Falls Bres, in her new book, *Maids, Wives and Widows* (E. P. Dutton), has no doubt on this point. She makes it very clear that it is the "torch of woman's emancipation" which has "blazed new ways and lighted dark corners" for women. In its path, she says, "follows legislation which gives to men and women the same legal status."

Mrs. Bres finds this contention vital and thinks women, as a whole, are too indifferent to their own legal status—too ignorant of it, rather. Some years ago she printed a small brochure, *The Law and the Woman*, a book dealing with the legal conditions affecting women and minors in the several states. It appeared in a small edition, soon out of print, and practically reappears with additional data, in the present volume.

The present book is of the utmost importance to the suffrage worker. It provides her with a recent comparative table of the laws governing women in the different states, a subject to which the latter half of the book is devoted. There, at a glance, one may see which states permit women to own their own wages, to have joint control with their husbands over their children, to secure widowed mother's pensions.

The whole question of marriage and divorce needs the attention of women, says Mrs. Bres. As it stands now, "a woman may be divorced in one state and held not to be divorced in another state, which means that children may be legitimate in one state and deemed illegitimate in another." A cursory survey of the differences between the divorce laws of the various states is given by Mrs. Bres in chapter IV. It might be well for suffragists to know what Felice Cohn, a brilliant young woman lawyer of Nevada, has to say about the much-discussed divorce laws of Nevada. She gives cause for reflection to those opponents of suffrage who are always charging the equal suffrage states with laxness and immorality. "More than four-fifths of the decrees granted yearly in Nevada are to residents of other states who come here for relief denied them at home," writes Miss Cohn. Speaking of the Eastern states, where divorce laws are rigid, this Nevada lawyer goes on: "New York sends more matrimonial misfits to Nevada than any other state, and in most cases a divorce could be obtained at home, but for the sake of avoiding scandal the litigants come to Nevada to secure a divorce on any other grounds than New York's lone ground—adultery. This is a condition which could not exist, and will not exist, when laws are enacted in the different states giving adequate and prompt relief to deserving cases."

*Orders may be sent to Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 171 Madison Avenue.

"The torch of woman's emancipation comes blazing new ways and lighting dark corners. In its wake follows legislation which gives to men and women the same legal status, whether constituting a right, or privilege or claim, the protection or defense."—Rose Falls Bres.

In every state in the Union such laws as are given below were once common. The long, uphill fight of women for their own rights and those of their children has left only a few dark corners in the United States.

Guardianship of Children in Delaware

"The control and guardianship of children is given preferably to the father, and he may by will name a guardian even though the mother survive."—From "Maids, Wives and Widows."

There is no branch of the law which should receive from women so much attention as that which regulates marriage and divorce, says Mrs. Bres, "On the contracts of marriage and on the decree of divorce, rests property rights, personal rights and the legitimacy of children. The great need is of a general housecleaning of the statute books and uniform legislation along certain lines so that full faith and credence may be given by each state to the laws and judgments of the courts of other states."

Status of Indian Women

A BOOK has been recently written by H. H. Aga Khan, one of the great Mohammedan princes of India, who is said to be regarded by a large section of the Moslem world much as the Pope is regarded by pious Roman Catholics. "This book contains a chapter on the status of Indian women which might have been written by you or me," writes Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, president of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, of Great Britain, to Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. "It is absolutely sound on the woman question and, of course, on woman suffrage. . . . The world is really moving and moving fast in the direction for which we have all been working for so many years. In the meantime it is good to remember that Old England and New England are closely allied as friends and comrades, and the two grand flags are flying side by side."

The National Union of Women Suffrage Societies of Great Britain sent an address to the Imperial Conference sitting in London in July, asking for the inclusion of women in the extension of responsible government to India.

A Wrong to Correct

HERE is a wrong for children's year to correct. A recent hearing before the Massachusetts Commission on Education brought out the fact that war work had taken out of the Massachusetts schools, no less than 50,000 children between fourteen and sixteen years of age.

Know All Men by These Presents

"KNOW all men by these presents, that I the undersigned ——, formerly ——, do hereby certify that I am the daughter of ——, deceased, named in his last will and testament, dated ——, and the codicil thereto, dated ——, that I am of lawful age, married, engaged in my household duties and residing at ——, in the City of New York, State of New York, United States of America, with my legitimate husband, Mr. ——, and that my husband is of lawful age and is engaged as editorial writer, residing at the above address, appears in this document, and *hereby gives consent and permission to the acceptance of the inheritance as stated in the will and codicil above mentioned.*"

The above is not a quaint document handed down from the eighteenth century; it is a legal paper recently signed by a woman of twenty-six before she could take possession of an inheritance from her father in the Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Norwegian Law

THE text and some comment on the Norwegian Illegitimacy Law of 1915, with amendments and supplementary legislation, is to be found in the Children's Bureau Publication, No. 31, recently published. The law, though it is commonly regarded as radical, is to a large extent a return to the status of the illegitimate child recognized in the early folk law of Norway, which was abrogated in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Fitting the Dress to the Task

(*Continued from page 212*)

ness and pooling the profits at women's expense. But when it comes to being handed out an adjective like salacious, the self-respecting woman rises to explain that she bought her last gown because it was marked down to $29.50, which was all the money she had, and then only after she had shopped all over the place to find something else. By that time she could not have told sex appeal from Tom Thumb fringe. She was much more interested in matching her best hat, and she hoped the gown wouldn't wear shiny nor accentuate the fact that she had lost her slim silhouette a long time since. Anyway it was the best she could do for the money, and she was too dead tired to go a step farther. As for her, the biologic need to keep the race extant could go hang. Only she wished to Heaven the gown had pockets and that it wasn't so perishable and hadn't so many hooks and eyes to be fastened and to come off and be sewed on again.

And then and there she swore a lively oath that her next gown should be made with some relation to the uses to which it was to be put. Upon which all the commercial gentlemen shuddered and turned as pale as ashes. "For what will become of our business if women begin to demand that their clothes shall be suitable?" And the medical gentlemen groaned, "What will become of the race?" And even the male reformers bit their nails and sighed, "We never meant it to go as far as that."

Congress Grants Inadequate Raise to Women Workers

By Ethel M. Smith

A NEW wage scale, won by a hard fight on the part of the organized women employees, the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Federation of Federal Employees, the Plate Printers' Union, and Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana, became effective in the pay envelopes of the 4,000 women employees of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing the middle of July. These women, who help to make the federal paper currency, the liberty bonds, the postage, revenue and war savings stamps, are paid from funds provided by Congress in the sundry civil appropriation bill. According to the statement of Director James L. Wilmeth, of the Bureau, the appropriation for the current fiscal year will enable him to pay the women workers a minimum of $2.37 per day. The new scale supersedes a scale of $1.75 to $2.24 per day for nearly all the 4,000 women employed at the Bureau.

The women had asked, however, for a minimum of $2.88 per day. Food and rents in Washington have risen 15 to 20 per cent beyond the costs in other parts of the country, it is said, and according to the secretary of the Women's Union, Miss Gertrude McNally, 70 per cent of the Bureau women, by actual count, have dependents. As the increase obtained is so much less than the amount asked for, the women say that they will return to Congress at once with a renewed demand for an adequate wage.

The campaign just ended, they declare, has but demonstrated once more the necessity and the possibilities of organized effort. Their union (Federal Labor Union No. 12776, A. F. of L.) affiliated with the National Federation of Federal Employees and the Women's Trade Union League at the beginning of this fight, in May, and the activities of these allied forces obtained from the Treasury Department and Congress the first increase the Bureau women have received for 15 years.

The campaign was opened at a meeting held jointly by the Women's Union and the Women's Trade Union League, for the purpose of putting before the public the existing wage conditions at the Bureau. A committee from the three organizations was sent to Director Wilmeth and Secretary McAdoo, and through telegrams and open letters to members of Congress, published in the newspapers, Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Women's Trade Union League and vice-president of the Glove Workers' International, told the public and the legislators repeatedly the results of inquiries at the Bureau to the following effect:

That the pay of skilled women operatives at the Bureau was less than the *minimum* pay of *unskilled* labor in the Chicago stockyards.

That the skilled women operatives in the Bureau were paid less than the Bureau itself paid to *unskilled* laborers *who are men*. Men who wipe machines were paid more money than the women who operated those same machines; men who carry the product of the machines from one part of the plant to another received more money than the women who produced the output. Ink carriers, waste-paper sorters, stable men, practically all the men in the Bureau, in fact, however unskilled, received more pay than the women, however skilled.

That while the women had had no increase in pay for 15 years, practically every class of male workers had been increased since the war began.

Miss Nestor emphasized the further point that in these conditions the Bureau was violating two principles of the Government's own policy as laid down by the National War Labor Board—namely, the principles of equal pay for equal work by women and men, and a living wage for all.

Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana took up the fight in Congress, and also, with the president of the Women's Union, Miss Lulu Harris, directed a compaign among the women employed at the Bureau which brought the membership of the Women's Union, within a week, from 700 up to 2,000. A legislative committee of 16 Bureau women and 6 men from the Plate Printers' Union was formed, also under Miss Rankin's direction, to canvass the House in the interests of the desired increase.

Meantime the legislative committees of the Women's Trade Union League and of the National Federation of Federal Employees worked incessantly in the congressional districts, and the American Federation of Labor in convention at St. Paul adopted a strong resolution urging the increase. This and other similar messages were showered upon Congress from numerous sources.

The House cut the appropriation more than two-thirds, in spite of Miss Rankin's efforts to amend the bill on the floor, but the Senate restored the full increase, and during the several days the bill lay in conference the women and their allies fought hopefully to retain the Senate provisions. The conferees compromised, as not infrequently happens, and the bill as passed carried but $330,000 for the increase, or about half the original figures.

"Consummate Despotism"

SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD of Texas, where women have just taken part in a great victory in the primaries, said his say on August 5th to the Senators who are opposing the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Senator Sheppard addressed himself particularly to the Senators from Southern states. He called to mind that it was by the votes of Senators from the South that the provisions for amending the Constitution were adopted, and said they were untrue to historic traditions in declining by their votes the submission of the amendment to the states.

"The refusal of certain Senators to submit the suffrage amendment to the states is tantamount to depriving the people throughout three-fourths of the states of exercising their sovereign authority," Senator Sheppard said. "And yet certain Senators in the name of state rights are about to vote to deprive the states of the most sacred and distinctive right they possess. To the states as co-equal units of an inseparable whole, acting through a three-fourths majority, belongs alone the right to say whether or not the Federal Suffrage Amendment should become a part of the Constitution. The Senator who denies them that prerogative is a usurper of their functions and despoiler of their rights.

"The preservation of the people's rule is the issue at the heart of the conflict that now divides the world. The United States has entered the struggle because the principle of the people's control has been everywhere imperilled. The basis of the German imperialism lies in the fact that the German people may make no change in the German constitution unless the German Emperor agrees that it shall be made. Thus he stands between the German people and the German constitution, and yet there are men in the United States Senate who say they will not permit the American people to consider a change in the American Constitution in the manner solemnly prescribed in that Constitution unless these men first agree, and believe that it should be made. They thus hold in spirit and effect the same attitude toward the American people as that occupied by the German Kaiser toward the German constitution and the German people.

"If I were opposed to the Federal Suffrage Amendment on its merits I would vote to submit it to the states in order that they might exercise their exclusive right to consider changes in the Constitution they created.

"Here let me say that the right on the part of three-fourths of the states to adopt amendments to the Federal Constitution was established by the votes of Southern Senators. Without the votes of the Southern states the idea of three-fourths of the states controlling all in the matter of amending the Constitution would have been rejected and the United States would not be an organic union but a loose alliance of dependent countries, an alliance that would have broken under the very first strain. Let nobody therefore assert that the adoption of the suffrage amendment would be contrary to the historic Southern view of the Constitution."

Senator Sheppard told his colleagues from the South that there is no reason to fear the race question in connection with extending the right of suffrage. He said:

"Nor will the laws of any state growing out of the race question be disturbed by the Federal Suffrage Amendment. These laws have no relation to the question of sex, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding their constitutionality would not be affected by the adoption of the suffrage amendment?

"The United States is on trial before the court of all humanity.

"Will it refuse the other American states acting through the channels they themselves established the right to mould their own government? Will it prevent them through a distorted and imperialistic conception of the mere functions of submission from considering the question of embodying in their organic law a new charter of freedom, the extension of political liberty to millions of the human race? If so, then let it be said in sorrow and humiliation that in a land dedicated to democracy the American Senate, so far as this question is concerned, has lifted the banner of consummate despotism."

U.S. DEP'T. OF AGRICULTURE

HOW TO CAN

HOME CANNING IN A NUTSHELL

(Clip this out and save it.)

Boil jars and tops for at least 15 minutes before filling them. A wash boiler or any other large vessel (with tight-fitting cover) fitted with false bottom of slats or wire mesh may be used for the processing vessel.

While jars are still hot, pack with prepared product.

Without delay place rings on jars and put on hot tops, *but do not screw or clamp air-tight* at this stage.

Place partially sealed jars while still hot into warm water up over the tops. Put cover on boiler.

Boil (process) the filled jars for the time or periods specified. Seal by clamping or screwing tops until the jar is absolutely air-tight. Cool the jars out of a draft and when cold, test for leaks.

Canning Baby Beets

THE following recipe for canning baby beets is applicable to carrots. Only young, tender beets should be canned to get a high quality product. The best variety for canning is the Detroit.

Sort the beets, putting uniform sizes together. Cut the stems off, but be careful not to cut off too closely or break the root. This will cause loss of juice, color and flavor. Boil in an enameled pan until three-fourths done, peel, pack hot in layers in previously boiled jars, fitting the second layer into the spaces left by the first layer and repeating. Cover with clear hot water; partially seal the jars and boil them in a water bath for one hour continuously, counting from the time the water boils again around the jars.

Do not allow cold water to touch the beets after they have been cooked. If beets are packed in tin the cans used must be inside-lacquered. Beets 1½ inch in diameter and over should be cut or sliced before packing into jars. When a steam-pressure canner is used, process pints 30 minutes under 5 pounds steam pressure.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

String Beans

STRING beans for canning should be tender and fresh. When the beans within the pod have grown to any size canning is more difficult and the finished product is of poorer quality. The Refugee is a good variety for canning. Use only well-sorted, small, tender beans. Wash and pick over the beans. String the beans and cut them into 2-inch lengths. Cutting diagonally or "on the bias" gives a pretty product. If desired they can be canned whole and packed log-cabin fashion in square jars.

After the beans are prepared, blanch by placing in a cheesecloth bag in boiling water for from 3 to 8 minutes, according to the age and size of the beans. Blanch only until the pods will bend without breaking, then plunge the hot beans into cold salt water (1 tablespoonful salt to 1 quart of water) for an instant. Drain well, pack quickly and cover with hot brine (2½ ounces of salt to 1 gallon of boiling water). Partially seal jars.

Processing with steam under pressure is recommended. Process pints 45 minutes under pressure of 10 pounds. Seal immediately, cool in a draft-free place. When cold, test for leaks, and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

If the intermittent boiling process is used, boil for 90 minutes on the first day and 60 minutes on the second and third days. Before each subsequent boiling the covers must be loosened, and after each boiling the covers must be securely tightened to make sealing complete. Cool, test and store.

If a single-period boiling process is used, place jars in the canner and boil for at least three hours. Seal, cool, test and store.

Lima beans are treated the same as string beans, except that a seasoning (one-third level teaspoonful salt and two-thirds teaspoonful sugar) is added after the jar is packed with beans. When the jar is filled with beans, cover them with clear hot water. Paddle with a wooden paddle to remove air bubbles and partially seal lids. Process as with string beans.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

I CAN, WE CAN, YOU CAN

Get that canning impulse.

Make your hoe this summer keep your can opener busy next winter.

Get ready for canning season now. Regrets are the only things ever canned in the jars you forgot to order.

Can nothing that can be kept without canning. Dry such vegetables as corn, string beans, navy beans, mature lima beans, okra, etc.

Allow root crops to grow and store them when mature in bins, cellars, pits, etc.

Helping Uncle Sam Save Food

CAMP FIRE GIRLS in Ulster County, New York, have been helping with the canning of food and are planning a conservation exhibition for the county fair. In Monroe County, New York, they formed a gardening unit, and purchased seventeen pigs, which they are raising for the market.

ARE BEST *for*

SOCKS and SWEATERS

KHAKI, GRAY, BLUE and NATURAL

Patriotic Women and all War Relief Organizations—knitters who are doing their bit—can secure PROMPT DELIVERIES at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Write for Samples

E. P. BOND & COMPANY

13 East 22d Street New York City

Republican Achievements

(*Continued from page* 206)

1. Under its administration slavery was abolished and the Union restored.

2. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery was passed by the Republican Congress in 1865, and ratified by a majority of Republican States in 1865.

3. The Fourteenth Amendment, creating citizenship of the United States as distinguished from citizenship of the several states was submitted by a Republican Congress in 1866, and passed by a majority of Republican States in 1868.

4. The Fifteenth Amendment, by which it is provided that the right to vote should not be abridged by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude was submitted by a Republican Congress in 1869, and passed by a majority of Republican States in 1870.

5. The twelve states that have granted full suffrage to woman are ordinarily Republican states. They are as follows:

Washington	California
Oregon	Idaho
Montana	Wyoming
Nevada	Colorado
Arizona	Kansas
Utah	New York

6. In the present agitation before Congress for the Federal Amendment granting equal suffrage to women more than two-thirds of the Republican delegation is in favor of suffrage, and in the solid Democratic South almost three to one are opposed to it.

We thus see that this country became a really great world power because in the last fifty years the principles and policy of the Republican Party had built up a firm foundation on which blossomed a nation appreciative of industry, of education, of all forward movement that helped build up the individual home life of the country. Real democracy as exemplified in the Republican Party worked with the individual for the good of the mass, thereby differing from Socialism, which would work with the mass for the good of the individual.

After every excursion into Altruria and after every experiment along Socialistic lines, humanity comes back to the older, slower individualistic process of educating by helping men up one at a time. An ideal must work. It may have its head up among the clouds, but its feet must be on the earth. The Republican Party has always had the highest ideals, and yet has kept its feet on the earth and has shown how a successful national life can be built.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

August Sale

FUR MUFFS AND NECKPIECES

Large quantities of attractive and desirable Furs were purchased previous to the increased cost of skins and labor and made into fashionable Fur Coats, Coatees, Neckpieces and Muffs for this Annual Event.

Prices quoted will prevail only during the month of August.

Purchases will be stored, without charge, until November 1st.

The following illustrate a few of the remarkable offerings:

Hudson Seal Cape, as illustrated	August Sale Price	**42.50**	regularly 57.50
Hudson Seal Muff, as illustrated	August Sale Price	**16.50**	regularly 22.50
Skunk Scarfs	August Sale Price	**37.50**	regularly 55.00
Skunk Muffs, made of finest pelts	August Sale Price	**35.00**	regularly 45.00
Best Quality Taupe Wolf Scarfs	August Sale Price	**32.50**	regularly 37.50
Best Quality Taupe Wolf Muffs	August Sale Price	**35.00**	regularly 45.00

Correspondence

"Look Like He Daid," Said B'rer Rabbit. "Act Like He Daid"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

In behalf of the American Constitutional League, I desire to call your attention to a gross misstatement in one of your leading editorials of July 27th.

You declare that letters read into the Congressional Record from this League by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut were "from an organization that was defunct, with a president who has been for some time dead."

I beg to remind you that the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, secretary of the treasury under Grover Cleveland, and president of the American Constitutional League, was present in the visitors' gallery with me during the entire debate on June 27th. He met a number of Senators. Mr. Fairchild is no more dead than our organization is "defunct," and if your clipping service is efficient you will be able to discover that it was Mr. Fairchild who was selected to preside at the great "Win the War" meeting recently held in New York.

As for the American Constitutional League, it is concentrating the efforts of its members on war work and constructive patriotism, presenting briefs and arguments against the Federal Woman Suffrage amendment only when the menace is most acute.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Senator Brandegee and to the editor of the *Woman Patriot*. Very truly yours,

J. S. EICHELBERGER,
Washington, Aug. 1, 1918. *Field Secretary.*

To MR. J. S. EICHELBERGER,
726 Fourteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 1st calling attention to the fact that the report of Hon. Charles S. Fairchild's death was grossly exaggerated in the *Woman Citizen*.

I take pleasure in making correction and I am sorry that the mistake occurred. It seems to have been due to some confusion as to the identity of Mr. Fairchild.

With regard to whether or not the American Constitutional League is dead or alive, contradictory opinions are extant even within the League's own official personnel. In its issue of July 27th, the *Woman Citizen* quoted verbatim from a letter written on the League's letterhead, dated June 4th and signed by the League's secretary. It said:

"Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, who is now out of town, has requested me to send you a brief statement for publication, *announcing the termination of the affairs of the American Constitutional League.*

"The American Constitutional League, as you will recall, has been working against the Federal Suffrage Amendment for the last few weeks on the ground that its passage would be a violation of the Constitutional principle of States rights. *For adequate reasons it is now terminating its affairs*, and I should appreciate very much if you would make the announcement of this fact in your columns."

You will agree that this sounds so very much dead that the *Woman Citizen* is justified in considering itself entitled to the appreciation promised for compliance with the League's dying wish. Very truly yours,

ROSE YOUNG,
Editor of the Woman Citizen.

New York, August 6, 1918.

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Within the Organization

Women for New York Assembly

UP-TO-DATE information about the women who will probably run on the Democratic ticket for the New York Assembly include Miss Kathryn Starbuck, of Saratoga County, who was formerly a suffrage leader in the up state campaign of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Miss Starbuck has been urged to run by her friends, who believe her strong enough to win, even in a normally Republican County.

Miss Mary M. Lilly, a lawyer, was nominated on August 1, by the Amsterdam Democratic Club for the Seventh Assembly District, in Upper New York City. Miss Lilly graduated from New York University Law School in 1895 and was the first woman to win a full law school scholarship at a competitive examination. She is a recording secretary of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, a member of the Women Lawyers' Club, and editor of the Journal of the Society for the Aid of Mental Defectives. She was for two years editor of the Women Lawyers' Journal.

As for the G. O. P., it is not behind in courtesy to women. The designation of Mrs. Mary S. Brennan of St. George, Staten Island, by the Republican Committee of Richmond County, was announced on August 5. Mrs. Sadie Karst of the Twenty-second and Miss Jennie Cohen of the First Assembly Districts, Manhattan, have received Republican endorsement for the state lower house. Both of these women will have to run in overwhelmingly Democratic sections of the city.

DEMOCRATIC women having been given the freedom and privileges of Tammany Hall recently, New York women voters, inclined towards the Republican faith, now find themselves similarly honored by admission into the Republican Club of New York City on an equality with the men. The Women's Republican Club, which heretofore has been homeless, now is firmly established in the men's organization, where an assembly room has been set aside for the use of women.

Following the recognition given women by party organizations, the Democratic executive committee of Brooklyn has decided to give 1,000 women places as inspectors and as poll and ballot clerks next November. These positions pay from $5 to $10 a day and are always eagerly sought for by the men. It is expected that the Republican organization will arrange for a similar distribution for the November 5th election.

Endorsed by Two Parties

THAT the Democratic and Republican Parties of Indiana were sincere in their endorsement of Woman Suffrage in their party platforms is indicated by the fact that Democratic Chairman Van Nuys and Republican Chairman Wasmuth, on behalf of their respective parties, invited representatives of the Woman's Franchise League to speak at the thirteen district conventions of both parties. This is said to be the first time that members of the league have appeared at the district conventions. The suffragists will urge that both parties support the campaign on behalf of the Federal Amendment.

Miss Belle O'Hair and Mrs. Olive Belden Lewis of Indianapolis spoke at the Fourth District Republican Convention, and following their talks Chairman Wasmuth and all subsequent speakers gave the request of the suffrage leaders their hearty personal endorsement. E. M. Willoughby of Vincennes, a nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, spoke on behalf of the suffragists' plea. John S. Benham, candidate for Congress, gave strong endorsement to suffrage.

Iowa Women Invited Into Politics

THE Democrats of Iowa took a firm stand for suffrage—state and national—in convention at Des Moines, July 18th, and extended to women an invitation to take part in the councils of the Democratic Party. The following plank was written into the platform:

"We favor the speedy enactment of the pending federal amendment giving equal franchise to women, and pledge the Democratic members of the state legislature of Iowa to ratify promptly such amendment, and in recognition of the splendid work they are doing in support of all war activities and believing in the principles of equal suffrage, we invite them to participate in the councils of our party."

Tennessee Women Patriots

THE Tennessee Capitol Association held its annual meeting, June 21, at the Centennial club, the leading woman's club of Nashville. This laudable undertaking, with Mrs. Robert Weakley of Nashville as president, has for its noble purpose, the protection, preservation and enlargement of the fine old State House of Tennessee, situated at Nashville, the grounds and surrounding property for future generations. They have already acquired valuable property and have extensive plans for reclaiming and rebuilding. It is a patriotic and splendid work, for it is the dream of this association to have a second Acropolis that will face a boulevard leading through the heart of Nashville, out to the home of Andrew Jackson, the beautiful historic Hermitage, thirteen miles away. At this meeting, the Tennessee Suffrage Association, in the absence of Mrs. Leslie Warner, was represented by Miss Matilda Porter, a member of the State Board, who spoke in behalf of Tennessee suffragists, pledging their co-operation and loyel support in the work of the Capitol Association. These suffragists, while fighting for the world's new Democracy are in complete sympathy with every movement that stands for the protection of old traditions and historic possessions.

No Longer Dangerous

AN overlooked incident took place on the famous January 10, when the American Lower House and the English Upper House were deciding the fate of women's enfranchisement in two great Anglo-Saxon countries. Women suffragists, anxiously awaiting the decision of the House of Lords on the woman suffrage clause in the Reform Bill, were gathered in a room in the Parliament buildings, London, when an English bobbie put his head into the room, saying: "Lord Curzon is hup, ladies, but 'e won't *do you ladies no 'arm.*"

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Senator Overman's Vacation

(*Continued from page* 208)

an editorial. Hammer must be away from his paper, so he couldn't keep up. Then sign the petition. He couldn't, there was the 'nigger' and there was the Federal amendment. 'But how about the Federal prohibition amendment?' Miss Shuler said as sweetly as one fallen into the hands of the vigilantes, as tenderly as a Boston philanthropist talks to a poor relation.

"'Oh, well, I aint a going ter argue with you,' said Mr. Hammer in a whisper that could be heard eight blocks, and Miss Shuler agreed. She wasn't really arguing; she was telling him.

"But Miss Shuler remained until this afternoon and she gathered much from the abundance of interest in the mountains. She is a full-blooded Hollander-New Yorker. Her perfectly nice mother is a suffragist, too, and has been president of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs. Of all the women sent here by the national organization none has been more tactful. And that's a great gift. To interview statesmen whose passion for universal justice halts at the first local application is very annoying.

"Miss Shuler's exact work seems to be getting as many people as she can to talk suffrage, to write suffrage and to think suffrage, and these she will carry back to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who doesn't hold it against Senator Overman that all suffragists look alike to him. Mrs. Catt may have said something about this senatorial failing, but she does not harbor such feelings. Neither does Miss Shuler. The young visitor from New York did the best work that has been done by any individual who has come here. She has sense to spare.

"Meanwhile cogitation upon the case of Overman will continue. Mrs. Catt will give her splendid brain and tact to the study of the man who calls them all 'suffragettes,' and makes no distinction between Mrs. Catt and Alice Paul."

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Three already printed, July 20th, 27th and August 3d.

August 10th—To-day—"REPUBLICAN ACHIEVEMENT." By Helen Varick Boswell, President of the National Republican Women's Association.

August 17th—"WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY." By Anita C. Block, Associate Editor of the New York *Call*.

August 24th—"WHAT THE PROHIBITIONISTS WANT." By Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibition Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, and "THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S PLACE IN POLITICS." By Adella Potter, Superintendent of Organization Department of Anti-Saloon League of New York.

August 31st—"THE NATIONAL PARTY." By Mrs. Florence Slown Hyde, Member of the National Executive Committee of the National Party.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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